

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 37. Vol. V.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1814.

[Vol. 23.]

LAWS OF THE U STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

In further addition to an act, entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the officers of the militia provided for by the act entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States," approved May the eight, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and by an act in addition to the said recited act, approved March the second, one thousand eight hundred and three, there shall be to each division, one division inspector, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and one division quarter master, with the rank of major; to each brigade one aid-de-camp, with the rank of captain; and the quarter masters of brigades heretofore provided for by law, shall have the rank of captain. And it shall be incumbent on the said officers to do and perform all the duties which by law and military principles are attached to their offices respectively.

LANGDON CHEVES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate

April 18, 1814—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Concerning the pay of officers, seamen and marines, in the navy of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the pay and subsistence of the respective commissioned and warrant officers be as follows: A lieutenant other than a master commandant, or lieutenant commanding a small vessel, forty dollars per month, and three rations per day; a chaplain forty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a sailing master, forty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a surgeon fifty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a surgeon's mate thirty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a purser forty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a boatswain twenty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a gunner twenty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a sailmaker twenty dollars per month, and two rations per day; and that the pay to be allowed to the petty officers and midshipmen, and the pay and bounty upon enlistment of the seamen, ordinary seamen, and marines, shall be fixed by the President of the United States: Provided, That the whole sum to be given for the whole pay aforesaid, and for the pay of officers, and that the amount of bounties upon enlistment of seamen and marines shall not exceed for any year the amount which may, in such year, be appropriated for those purposes respectively.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby authorised to make an addition, not exceeding twenty-five per cent, to the pay of the officers, petty officers, midshipmen, seamen and marines, engaged in any service, the hardships or disadvantages of which shall, in his judgment, render such an addition necessary.

LANGDON CHEVES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate

April 11, 1814—approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Granting to the President and Directors of the New-Orleans Navigation Company and their successors, a lot of Ground

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the right and claim of the United States, to a lot of ground in the county of Orleans and state of Louisiana, bounded above by the lands of Don Miguel, & fronting on the Bayou St. John, containing one hundred and eighty feet front and five hundred and forty feet back, including the improvements thereon, now occupied by the said company, be, and the same hereby is vested in and conveyed to the President and Directors of the Orleans Navigation Company, for the time being, and their successors, for the use and benefit of the said company forever.

LANGDON CHEVES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate

April 18, 1814—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of John Pitchlyn.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the department of war be, and they are hereby authorised, and required, to settle and adjust the account of John Pitchlyn, late an interpreter for the Choctaw Indians, and to allow him a reasonable compensation for his services from the first of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty six until the third of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, the amount whereof shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

LANGDON CHEVES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro-tempore.

April 18, 1814—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising the President of the United States to cause to be built, equipped and employed, one or more floating batteries for the defence of the waters of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of building, equipping and putting into service, one or more floating batteries, of such magnitude and construction as shall appear to the Presi-

dent of the United States best adapted to attack, repel and destroy any of the ships of the enemy which may approach the shores or enter the waters of the United States; and that the sum hereby appropriated shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

LANGDON CHEVES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

March 9, 1814—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of John H. Day.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That John D. Day, Post Master at Vincennes, be and he is hereby released and discharged from the payment of three hundred and twenty-five dollars received by him as post master for the general post office department, which said three hundred and twenty-five dollars were, together with other property belonging to the said John D. Day, destroyed by fire.

LANGDON CHEVES,

Speaker of the house of representatives

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the senate, pro-tempore.

April 18, 1814 Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

MONTREAL, AUGUST 6.

AMERICAN FLEET.

The American fleet left Sackett's Harbor on Thursday, the 2d. We fear it will do much mischief on our shores. It is not known whether any troops embarked with Chauncey.

Report says that the Americans are building at Sackett's Harbor sixteen gun boats of a large class, to carry 200 men each. These gunboats are considered as very formidable opponents to a fleet in a calm.

On Wednesday night Capt. Jervoise, aid-de-camp to Lt. Gen. Drummond, arrived with despatches to government.

The number of troops arrived at Quebec since our last is—Officers 235, privates 6,697, horses 375.

On Thursday evening, Generals Brisbane and Power, arrived in town, from Quebec.

YORK, (U. C.) July 23.

Execution for Treason.

His honor Lt. Gen. Drummond, President, administering the government of the province of Upper Canada, communicates thus publicly to the inhabitants of this colony, the result of the proceedings of a Special Commission, began and holden by order of his honor, at Ancaster, in the district of Niagara, on Monday, the 23d day of May last, for the trial of persons charged with High Treason.

His honor, laments, that during that most solemn investigation which public justice required, the firm and impartial administration of it, produced the conviction and condemnation of fifteen persons, who might still have lived under the protection of the government, and continued to enjoy, in common with his majesty's faithful subjects of this province, the inestimable blessings of our happy constitution.

Of those, eight (the principal offenders, if guilt like theirs admits discrimination) suffered the execution of the awful sentence of the law at Burlington, in the district of Niagara, on Wednesday, the 20th day of July instant.

The remaining seven are reprieved until his majesty's royal pleasure shall be known.

But his honor, while he confidently expects that the just punishment of these unhappy criminals will have its due effect in putting down rebellion, and suppressing disaffection for the future, calls most seriously upon his majesty's subjects in this colony to beware, lest the forbearance exercised in affording this respite to the remaining convicts, may, by any mistaken inference, encourage a repetition of the crime, by which the extension of the royal mercy would most probably be effectually barred.

His honor feels, that, at a moment so interesting as the present, and on an occasion so important to the inhabitants of this province, a public acknowledgement is due to the gentlemen who composed the grand and petit juries and the Special Commission, for their patience, diligence, firmness and justice in the discharge of their solemn duties. And he begs to express his conviction, that their conduct, in this instance, honorable to themselves, and highly beneficial in its consequences to their country, will be to our parent state, a satisfactory proof of the general loyalty and fidelity of this valuable colony, and (what is most to be wished) that its happy effects will be to prevent the necessity, on their part, of a frequent recurrence to a duty so painful.

By his honor's command,

ROBERT R. LORING,

Secretary

H. Quarters, Falls of Niagara, July 26.

DISTRICT GENERAL ORDER.

Lt. Gen. Drummond, offers his sincerest and warmest thanks to the troops and militia engaged yesterday, for their exemplary steadiness, gallantry and discipline in repulsing all the efforts of a numerous and determined enemy to carry the position of Lundy's Lane, near the

Falls of Niagara; their exertions have been crowned with complete success, by the defeat of the enemy and his retreat to the position of Chippewa, with the loss of two of his guns and an immense number of killed and wounded, and several hundred prisoners. When all have behaved nobly, it is unnecessary to hold up particular instances of corps or individuals. The Lt. Gen. cannot however refrain from expressing in the strongest manner his admiration of the gallantry and steadiness of the 86th regt. under Lt. col. Morrison, and major Clifford, who ably and gallantly supplied the Lt. Col's place after he was wounded; 41st Light Company under Capt. Glew, and detachment of the 8th, or King's Regiment, under captain Campbell; and Royals acting with them; also a party of incorporated militia, by whom the brunt of the action was a considerable time sustained, and whose loss has been very severe. To the advance under Lt. Col. Pearson, consisting of the Glengary Light Infantry, under Lt. col. Battersby; a small party of the 103d under Lt. col. Drummond; the incorporated militia under Lt. col. Robinson, and detachments from the 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th Lincoln militia, and 2d York, under Lt. col. Pary, 103d, the Lt. General offers his warmest thanks. They are also due to the troops which arrived under col. Scott, during the action, viz: the 1st or royal Scott's under Lt. col. Gordon, 8th or King's, under major Evans; 103d regiment under col. Scott's flank company 104th, with the Norfolk, Oxford, Kert, and Essex Rangers, and Middlesex, under Lt. col. Hamilton.

The admirable steadiness and good conduct of the 19th Light Dragoons under major Lisle, and the detachment of royal artillery under captain McClachlan, are entitled to particular praise; the latter officer having been badly wounded, the command of the artillery devolved to capt. Mackonachie, with whose gallantry and exertions Lt. Gen. Drummond was highly pleased. Sergeant Austin, who directed the firing of Congreve Rockets deserves very great credit.—To the officers of the general and of his personal Staff, to captain Holland; aid-de-camp to major Gen. Riall, Lt. Gen. Drummond feels himself greatly indebted for the assistance they afforded him.

He has to lament being deprived (by a wound in the early part of the action) of the services of Maj. Gen. Riall, who was most unfortunately made prisoner, while returning from the field, by a party of the enemy's cavalry, who had a momentary possession of the road. Lieut. Gen. Drummond has also to regret the wounds which have deprived the corps of the services of Lt. col. Morrison, 89th regiment, and Lt. col. Robertson, of the incorporated militia. In the fall of lieut. Moorsom, of the 104th regt. serving as Deputy Asst. Adj. Gen. the service has lost a gallant, intelligent, and meritorious young officer.

The Lt. General & President has great pleasure in dismissing to their homes the whole of the sedentary militia, who have so handsomely come forward on the occasion, confident that on any future emergency, their loyalty will be again equally conspicuous. He will perform a grateful duty in representing to his majesty's government, the zeal, bravery, and alacrity with which the militia have co-operated with his majesty's troops.

(Signed) J. HARVEY,
Lt. Col. and Dept. Adj. Gen.
TOTAL—Killed, wounded, missing and prisoners—including officers.
Killed 84
Wounded 559
Missing 198
Prisoners 42
General Total, 878

FOR SALE

TWO LIKELY NEGRO GIRLS, About 8 years of age—Also, an elegant FOUR WHEEL CARRIAGE.

Fayette county, August 29. 35-3t

KENTUCKY,

Nicholas Circuit, Set. June Term, 1814. John Geoghagan, complt. against Samuel Blythe, defendant.

THIS day came the complaint by his counsel & the defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; therefore, on the motion of the complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on or before the first day of the next September term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill, or on failure thereof, the same shall be taken as confessed against him: that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised news paper in this state for eight weeks successively. A copy. Attest, 30-8

LEWIS H. ARNOLD, c. n. c. c.

WANTED to hire at the Lexington Manufacturing Company TWENTY WHITE WEAVERS—Also TWENTY NEGROES acquainted with weaving, and several NEGRO BOYS from 7 to 12 years old.

Also wanted several apprentices to the spinning and weaving business.—To those of 17 years old, liberal wages will be given, and the opportunity of learning a good trade.—Apply to R. MEGOWAN, Agent for the Lex. Manufacturing Co. August 29. 35-tf

NOTICE.

All persons having demands against the estate of John R. Shaw, dec'd. are requested to present them, properly attested to the subscriber for payment, and those indebted to the said estate, are informed that longer indulgence cannot be given.

SUSANNA SHAW, Adm'x.
August 17, 1814. 35-3t

CASH WILL BE GIVEN

For Six or Eight LIKELY NEGRO BOYS, From 14 to 18 years of age.—None will be purchased unless first rate.

August 22. Enquire of the Printer. 34-tf

WANTED.

TWO or THREE boys as Apprentices to learn the Carpenter's Trade.

M. KENNEDY.
Lexington, August 1, 1814. 31

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at this office and at W. Essex's Book-Store,
"An Epitome of the Commentaries of Sir Wm Blackstone on the Laws of England, adapted to the practice in the U States"

DR. ROGERS' ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS & BITTERS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOT being endowed with a peculiarity of genius and Medical skill sufficient to warrant an attempt of offering to the public universal remedies, and denouncing the idea without as unsafe and impossible; the subscriber will therefore (as every candid Physician ought) confine himself to select remedies only, and with this view, he would present to the public his anti-bilious Pill and Bitter, which composition is from the Vegetable Kingdom, and is the result of twenty years practice and research in the field of medicine. The object of the proprietor of this Medicine is to correct the bile as well as to evacuate the redundancy of it, and help the digestive powers and to make it safe, sure and easy to nature, aiding her as an hand-maid, which is absolutely all the Physician can do or ought to attempt. It is an indispensable duty of every individual to attempt the prevention of disease and to effect it in such a way as not to exhaust the powers of life. The cause of disease is usually debility either direct or indirect, the effect of disease is debility, the operation of remedies usually prescribed debilitates; here then we add debility to debility and frustrate nature, of course our own design, & this management is too frequently to be lamented, as every observer of the operation of Medicine must acknowledge.—The reverse of this is intended by the use of the anti-bilious Pill and Bitter; and the best test of its efficacy is its demonstrative effect.

GEORGE ROGERS.

Sold only in Lexington by Wm. Essex & Son.

TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT,

50 BALES COTTON, Of prime quality, are offered for sale at Louisville prices, by J. P. SCHATZELL. June 27, 1814. 26

THOMAS HANLY & Co. have received a fresh supply of eastern tanned SOAL and SKIRTING LEATHER, which, with a large and general assortment of their own manufacture, they will sell on moderate terms.

They would sell one or two hundred dried HIDES and a few barrels TANNER'S OIL, if applied for immediately. August 29 35-4

JOHN WAINWRIGHT,

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,

OPPOSITE the court-house, keeps constantly for sale, a general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES & PAINTS. Physicians and Retailers of medicine in the neighboring towns, can be supplied on as good terms as they could be from the Seaports, without the delay and risk attending goods from there. A few of the most common articles are enumerated.

Aqua Fortis, Duplex and Oil of Vitriol, Aloes, Antimony, Annatto and Anniseed, Borax, Brazil wood and blue Vitriol, Camphor, Calomel and Cream of Tartar, Cantharides, Cochineal, & Coenulus Indicus, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs and Mace, Glauber, Rochell and Epsom Salts, Gum Arabic, Shellac, Copal and Myrrh, Ipecacuanha, Jalap and Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric and Ether, Magnesia, Manna and Senna, Oil of Almonds, Olives and Cinnamon, — Anniseed, Mint and Pennyroyal, Peruvian Bark and Castor Oil, Quicksilver and Red Precipitate, Sal Ammoniac, Vitriol and Emery, Tincture of Bark, Myrrh and Rhubarb, Tartar, Emetic and Lunar Caustic, Vials, Fiat Corks and Phosphorus. PATENT MEDICINES by the dozen or single, Anderson's, Scott's Golden Tincture, Pills, Haerlem Oil, Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, Itch Ointment, — Bilious, Godfrey's Cordial, Chisholm's Anti-bilious Marking Ink, Bateman's Drops, Sturs' Opodeldoc, British Oil, Hooper's Pills, Columbian do, Turlington's Balsam, Ching's Lozenges, Worm Tea, Essence of Peppermint Wormseed Oil.

PAINTS.

Red and White Lead, Prussian Blue and Droplake, Rose Pink and Stone Ocher, Dutch Pink and Umbre, Patent and King's Yellow, Spanish Brown and Whiting, Lamp Black and Ivory Black, Vermillion and Verdigrase, Turpentine and Copal Varnish, English Gold Leaf.

For sale 15 Barrels LINSEED OIL, a part of it old Oil. Lexington, June 30, 1814. 27-6m

OIL CLOTH FACTORY,

Next door to Mr. Logan, Tanner, corner of Main and Main-Cross streets, where Hat-Covert, Weather Coats and large Capes very fit for travelling or those going on the campaign, warranted and well known to be superior to any hitherto imported—suitable Silks taken in exchange by T. HICKEY. Sept. 4. 36-4t

AN ORDINANCE.

For defining and ascertaining further duties of surveyor of the town of Lexington, and compensation for the same.

WHEREAS, it is inconvenient for the board of Trustees or the committee of the board, to attend personally to the execution of their various contracts, for building, preparing, paving, and repairing of the streets, and other public works—and from the necessary changes of such committees, and in the board itself, there is often a want of uniformity in the plan, as well as execution of such business, which greatly injures the beauty, utility, and regularity of such works; and whereas sundry irregularities have taken place in erecting permanent buildings at improper places, encroaching on the public streets and alleys of this town; which evil if continued, is likely not only to produce contentions and strife among the inhabitants, owners of lots and buildings, but greatly to deface and injure the appearance of said town, and divest the people of the use and benefit of the public highways.

Sec. 1. Therefore, be it ordained, That from and after the passing of this ordinance, any person disposed to erect any permanent building or party wall, on any lot or square adjoining any public street or alley in this town, within the jurisdiction of the trustees thereof, the lines whereof hath not been established and recorded previous thereto; shall previous to laying the foundation of such intended building or wall, make application to the surveyor of the town to show the line or lines of such street, square or lot, under the penalty of twenty dollars. And it shall be the further duty of the town surveyor to examine from time to time, every building erecting or carrying on upon or near the line of any street or alley, within the bounds of the town of Lexington, & carefully to ascertain whether such building does not interfere with, or project into such street or alley, and if it shall appear to said surveyor that such building or any part thereof, does interfere with or project into a street or alley, the surveyor shall forthwith give notice thereof to the proprietor of such building (if living within the town) in writing, and if the proprietor does not reside in town such writing shall be left with one of the workmen employed on such building. And in addition to the forfeitures hereinafter expressed, such owner shall pay to the town surveyor one dollar for his trouble.

Sec. 1. Be it further ordained, That if any builder shall extend any part of his building over the line of the lot on which such building is erecting and into any public street or alley, it shall be deemed an obstruction in such street or alley, and the owner of such building for such offence, shall forfeit and pay the sum of six dollars and be liable to pay the like sum of six dollars for every twenty four hours he or she shall permit the said obstruction to remain, and every twenty-four hours shall be considered as a separate and distinct offence.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the town surveyor upon application to him being made, forthwith to attend, and he is hereby invested with full power and authority to enter upon the land of any person or persons, in order to ascertain or show the line or lines of any street or streets, square or lots thus applied for, and to mark the division lines of such lots as may be required of him.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained, That the surveyor of the town shall procure at the expense of the town, a good and well bound book, in which he shall record all lines thus shown by him, with explanations shewing the true situation of said lines relative to certain permanent brick or stone buildings, on the same street or streets, if any of these be thereon, and if not, to the permanent brick or stone buildings on the nearest street or streets thereto, agreeably to the rule laid down in the forty-second section of an ordinance of this board, passed the 5th of January, 1809. It shall also be his duty to give the party applying to him a copy of his record, certified under his hand if demanded, on payment of a sum equal to what the county surveyor is entitled to for similar services.

Sec. 5. Be it further ordained, That in all cases herein submitted to the decision of the town surveyor, the party may if in their opinion aggrieved, appeal to the board of trustees. And all fines and forfeitures herein before declared, shall be recoverable before any justice of the peace for Fayette county, and applied to the use of the town.

Sec. 6. Be it further ordained, That from & after the passing of this ordinance it shall be the duty of the town surveyor to superintend the execution of all contracts made by the board of trustees with persons for preparing, levelling and paving, or repairing the streets, highways and alleys which now are, or hereafter may be laid off; and he is hereby authorised to cause all such contracts to be fully complied with and carried into effect under his directions.

Sec. 7. Be it further ordained, That the said surveyor in behalf of the board of trustees be fully authorised and empowered to employ hands and cause repairs of the streets, gutters, or sewers to be made, at any time and place when and where he may deem such repairs necessary, provided that such repairs at no one time and place shall exceed the sum of fifty dollars and with the approbation of two or more of the board of trustees.

Sec. 8. Be it further ordained, That it shall the duty of the surveyor, upon all references of contracts, proposed to the board and referred to him, to make examination and inquiry relative to the same, and report his opinion thereon. And in all the duties of his office as defined by the laws and ordinances of the trustees of the town, he shall perform them faithfully and promptly, and shall hold his office during the pleasure of this board. And in addition to the fees already allowed by the bye laws for his services, he shall be allowed the annual sum of three hundred dollars, to be paid quarterly.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the town surveyor, to prosecute in the name and on behalf of the trustees of Lexington, for all breaches of this and all other bye laws or ordinances respecting the encroachments or trespasses on the streets or highways in said town, as also for the breaches of all and every other bye law or ordinance not already provided for.

Copy from the records,
MORGAN BROWN, c. s. r.

NOTICE.

A few choice MERINO BUCKS for sale, on liberal terms. Wm. IVES, August 23. 34-2t

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

The consequences of that self destroying apathy which has so generally pervaded the community, and of British attachments, begin to be developed. We are now suffering, because we did not make the necessary provision to meet the storm of war, which intelligent men foresaw, would rage with all its fury the moment Britain had, by an union of force and fraud, triumphed in Europe. Sensible politicians who had no predilections but for their own government and country, were satisfied that England, freed from the concerns of Europe, viewing the United States as her only existing rival in commerce and in naval power—and about to be her rival in naval power—that England, who had never forgiven us for the crime of rebellion, in asserting our independence, &c. for the still more horrible crime, of erecting a republican government—sensible politicians, we say, estimating correctly these circumstances, were satisfied that the bloody scenes of Europe were about to be re-acted in our own country. Such was the delusion of the day, that many whose intentions were good, rather than to put forth the national strength in all its energy, to maintain the national rights, were looking to Europe—were waiting on the news—were depending upon accident. These are the means that were relied on for our protection—and those friends of the country who called for more energy and were unwilling to depend on accident—who sometimes complained of the indecision of the executive and congress, but who were the real friends of the government—their voices were unheard and disregarded, or their intentions were frequently misrepresented by the demagogue and office-hunter.

Thus it was that when general Armstrong last winter, as we are informed from an indubitable source, advised the military committee in congress to create a substantial national force by a proper organization of the militia who were to be called upon to serve such a period as would render them an efficient force—that the proposition was rejected and the motives of the general impeached. Reliance was pretended to be placed on peace, and it was meanly insinuated that Armstrong only wanted a continuation of the war that he might reach the presidency. Currency was given to this insinuation by men, from whom a better conduct might have been expected—not because the ground of insinuation was considered tenable, but that other views were to be subserved. These intrigues are some of the effects of our apathy. For had the nation been alive to its interest, it would have been seen that in the proposition of the secretary of war was measurably contained the salvation of the country.

What wisdom directed us to provide against, we are now forced to meet. Whatever therefore has been left undone that can yet be done must be performed. The traitorous opposition of apurious federalists, of British agents, and British "calico ambassadors" residing in our sea-port towns, must be checked. "Error of opinion may be tolerated," but error of conduct, cannot. The arm of the nation must be made long and strong enough to reach and grasp its enemies wherever they are. If this be not done, our liberty and independence will dissipate in useless exertion.

For the Kentucky Gazette. THE CAPITAL.

I am not a little surprised at the great stir that is made about the late occupation of Washington City by the enemy, particularly when it is considered that much more interesting events have failed to attract attention.

Many of our pavement and chimney corner generals are extremely vociferous in blaming the government for permitting this thing to happen—they seem to be wrought up to a fit of interest about it that nothing can equal. All of them can tell you how easy it was for a promiscuous collection of raw, undisciplined troops to defeat the veteran legions of Wellington led by some of the experienced captains of the age.—Granting all this censure to be just, (and that greater exertions ought to have been made is not denied) why are they so sensitive about the capture of Washington and so careless of much greater errors of the administration?

After the downfall of Bonaparte, every reflecting man saw that the force Great Britain would bring against us was immense; and that unless the storm was anticipated by the adoption of measures of energy, that it would burst with dreadful calamity upon our country. This was the period that preparations should have been made—that instead of repealing the embargo and feeding the enemy, it should have been rigorously enforced—that instead of passing a law to call forth the militia for six months, they should have been raised to serve for two years—that instead of building two or three additional ships on Ontario, every practicable exertion should have been made to have obtained the mastery of that lake. Had these things been attended to by the President & Congress, we should have been prepared for the worst.

But those people who are now expressing so much concern about the fall of Washington, were scarcely then heard to whisper blame. I recollect with pleasure the independent course of the Kentucky Gazette at that time. It ventured to censure the government for the want of decision & energy—and because it did so some of the demagogues of the day; some of those very redoubtable, home

ded to insinuate that they thought the editors of that paper were injuring the republican cause. If the people had urged their representatives to decision or had freely censured them for indecision, ours being a government of the people—their voice must have prevailed.

We must go to the root of the evil when we censure, to make censure have weight. Then I say the apathy of the people and of the government—that general hankering after and calculating on peace, have been the cause of our errors. The fall of Washington and the unprepared state of the country, did not arise from the circumstances of yesterday, as some would have us believe, but they are results of that policy which has characterized us since the commencement of the war.

The repeal of the embargo last winter was a thousand times more disgraceful than the burning of the capital, yet it did not create an hundredth part the same sensation. The loss of a single ship at this time on lake Ontario, would injure the United States more than the loss of fifty such capitals as Washington—yet I am satisfied that were such an event to transpire it would not excite half the interest.

Until a disposition is evinced to correct the evil at its source, it is childish and pusillanimous to make ourselves astonished and put on the face of concern at only the consequences.

The people nor government must not set any longer with folded arms, spending their important time in idle discussions; but every nerve of the nation must be exerted in defence of national existence.

GREENE.

THE FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

No II.

Before we proceed in the examination of the truly patriotic deeds of the worthy precursors of the French king, who had so significantly alluded to the effects of the accelerating advancement of knowledge in the last half century; we cannot refrain from offering some remarks on the more than ridiculous speech of Louis in the hall of the legislative body. We cannot persuade ourselves that the king was serious, when in the face of the French marshals, who are reported to have been present, he unblushingly declared that the glory of the French arms had received no diminution; when at that very moment the capital of this valiant knight was still under the military jurisdiction of the Russian general Sacken; when the very walls of his good city of Paris were still shrouded with placards, containing the heterogeneous ejaculations of the servility, the ignorance, or the hypocrisy of his faithful subjects, who felicitated themselves in being the vain, (vanquished) and to have their illustrious conquerors amongst them; whether it was conceived in confusion of intellectual dotage, or the malignity of an exulting tyrant, it was insulting with bitterness the brave men, who had been obliged to lay down their arms before the arms of all Europe, combined with those conspirators within, who composed the treacherous senate.

In insinuating to the nation, that the monuments of its valor belong to her henceforth by rights more stable than those of victory, this modest king wished it to be understood that gold had superseded the sword—that corruption possessed more power than valor; and that without the sword, he had contributed more than the marshals or the army, to the acquisition of these masterpieces of the arts!

But surely it would appear natural to suppose, that the magnanimous allies, having taken to themselves 40 departments and five millions of people, the pictures, busts and statues, which had been carried away by the triumphant Napoleon, were the smallest indemnity they could bestow. Ten millions of new subjects, were more agreeable to the Russian autocrat, than the possession of the Medicen Venus' so fond as he is of the fair sex. Frederick was more pleased with half of the kingdom of Saxony, than with the two superb brass horses, which decorated the entrance of one of his palaces; the father-in-law of Napoleon abandons with great pleasure the paintings &c. of the cabinets of Venice, and his daughter & grandson to boot, only for the city, ships of war, & territory of Venice being restored to him!

The revival of commerce, the springing up of the maritime towns, are also completely illustrated by the loss of 40 or 50 sail of the line, frigates, materials, arsenals, the destruction of the so much dreaded port of Antwerp, and the loss of several of its colonies. We are almost inclined to exhibit the striking contrast, between the pany effusions of a hereditary king, who aiming to be eloquent, falls into bombast, and the noble simplicity of a hero who speaks modestly of his actions; but we will for the present decline this amusing task, and turn our attention to the charter which his majesty has been pleased to digest, for the future happiness of his dutiful subjects.

Louis, by the grace of God, king of France and Navarre, to all whom these presents may come—greeting.

To us republicans, who do not prophane the name of God, by using it as a mask for any political imposture, or for the election of any first magistrate, to whom a certain portion of the sovereignty of the people is delegated by the free will of the majority of the nation, we confess that this assumption of authority, by the grace of God, does not exactly agree with our transatlantic notions of the rights of the people; but we should like to know, how "Louis, by the grace of God, king of France," will sound in the ears of a people, whose late emperor, though one of the greatest tyrants, was nevertheless obliged to acknowledge that he was invested with the imperial mantle by the fundamental laws of the empire. Will a people, who four or five weeks before had hurled from his throne, the man who had forfeited his crown, by substituting his will for the constitutional laws, calmly submit to receive in the name of God, a ruler, whom they say they had been pleased to recall from England, where he had reigned nineteen years under a masquerade name?

Louis cannot have forgotten the memorable constitution of 1791, where the rights of the people were so forcibly delineated; though reigning peaceably in the village of Heartwell, he cannot have been ignorant, that in every constitution which had succeeded one another, the sovereignty of the people had always been the fundamental axiom; that the sanction of the people to their various constitutions has always been solicited; and that even the violation by Bonaparte of the last constitution, was the alleged cause of his downfall.

How then could Louis, in the face of the French nation, call himself their king, by the grace of God? Perhaps his majesty, in his

kingdom ad partibus, had leisure enough to examine with attention the history of his gracious predecessors, and to trace the origin of the divine right of the kings of France; but either the historians whom he has perused were not well informed, or Louis thought proper in this enlightened age to follow exactly the steps of the kings who ruled by the grace of God.

Weak princes often commit great faults, in trying exactly to do what great princes have done.

The history of the first ages of the French monarchy is so uninteresting and so obscure, that it is almost impossible to discover at what epoch the monarchs have called themselves kings by the grace of God. We think, however, that Pepin was the first, as we find that this usurper, after having prepared every thing for ascending the throne, was nevertheless unwilling to receive the crown but as a gift from the people, & the decision of the pope sanctified his elevation—until that period the inauguration of the French kings was nothing but a civil ceremony; the prince was raised upon a shield so as to be seen, and received the homage of the army by acclamation; but Pepin, to render it more respectable, had recourse to religion, and naturalized amongst the French a custom known only among the Jews and other superstitious nations.

Stephen the third consecrated him, and compared Pepin's dignity to the royalty of David, which was a kind of religious dignity, and though Pepin had been apparently freely elected by the people, without the intervention of God, the pope assured the French that their king held his crown from God alone, through the intervention of St. Peter and St. Paul, and threatened them with the excommunications of the holy church, in case of disobedience to their king!

But we do not live in the year 750, and the pope is to be restored with the greatest splendor to the apostolic chair, to the great scandal of the whole of Babylon and of the armies of apocalyptic preachers for three centuries, the French people of the 19th century who have witnessed the entry of his holiness in their capital without being led by their sovereign, are not now so terrified by his excommunications as formerly.

We doubt however whether Louis is possessed of that bodily strength for which Pepin was so famous, and if in a fight between a lion and a bull, the king was to ask of his marshals, which of them would go and deliver the bull from the fangs of the lion, we are inclined to believe that his majesty would not prove the most skillful in handling the sabre, and that some of those old grenadiers upon whom he leans, would save him of the disagreeable task of cutting off the heads of both animals.

Neither do we find that the consecration nor theointment of the pope, had any effect on the senses of Pepin, since before his death he called around him the lords of the kingdom, and asked their consent to divide his estates between his sons Charles and Carloman—a moment to Louis, that his predecessor acknowledged that birth did not confer the right of reigning.

The sentiments of Pepin's successors were the same, respecting this divine right, as in the year 877; we observe that Louis the stammerer, in the oath, taken at his coronation, expressly says, *Ego Ludovicus, misericordia domini dei nostri et electione populi, rex constitutus*; we are aware that the zealous partisans of monarchy will not fail to remind us, that the election of the king, by the nation, was only amongst the members of the hereditary family; we have not the least inclination to deny that usurped right to the reigning family, and we fully know as well as they, by what series of abuses the right of primogeniture has been interpolated in the monarchical institutions and customs of the French empire and elsewhere; we content ourselves with the solitary instance above cited, that the friends of hereditary rights were, when occasion required, as unceremoniously indifferent to divine rights put aside one thousand years ago; as they were twenty-two years past, to the imperishable right of the people rising in their majesty and prostrating their oppressors.

We presume that we have satisfied our readers, that the title of king by the grace of God, is an illusory empty artifice of state cunning and priestcraft, founded on the ignorant credulity of the people, granted by a crafty pope to an usurper, whose protection was required to supply the want of the grace of God in his temporal affairs; and that it must be insulting to the French people, to see a second Louis douzevieme, whom they have recalled from England, appearing amongst them, not with that becoming modesty which would have won him all hearts, but with the arrogance of a feudal baron of the tenth century, ready to chastise his crawling serfs. History might be ransacked with no other effect than to furnish thousands of proofs that the pretended rights and prerogatives of those supernatural beings were so many usurpations and encroachments on the natural rights of an innocent people; but unwilling to weary the reader with new proofs of what is self evident, we shall close our observations upon the grace of God, by asking what the opinion of Louis XVIII would be upon the validity of the nomination of two plebeians to the thrones of Naples and Sweden—nominations confirmed by his majesty's magnanimous allies, the emperors of Russia and Austria, kings of Prussia, England &c.—in fine, by all the divine right, princes of Christendom.

If his majesty be conscientiously persuaded that he re-ascends the throne of his fathers by the grace of God, or by his birth right, he cannot approve of the rash determination of his august allies, to acknowledge as sovereigns two French soldiers, heretofore held out by his allies as originally sergeants in the French army; he cannot consent to call sires and brothers the usurpers of the throne of his true brothers the former kings of Naples & Sweden; or if he condescends to treat with them as lawful sovereigns, he will sanction a very dangerous precedent; that the people have the right to dismiss their lawful masters, whenever they please; and he will authorize their former majesties of Naples and Sweden to consider him a false brother.

CATO.

My dear H***** the last number which I sent to the press, was some how mislaid; however, it is not a very arduous task to make up for its loss. You honored my first number by a republication in your paper, for which I return you my thanks, as I think my sentiments were correct. At an early period in life we imbibed similar impressions as to the leading principle in politics. They still continue the same, I believe, with the exception of some adventitious opinions arising out of recent events. However not to tire your patience, I will proceed to reason on the subject which I have in view. My last number it seems operated very like certain potent medicine. It gave some of my readers great pain. It was like robbing the pulpit of some of its inselated ornaments, and shewing the plain woodwork stripped of its superfluous gilding. Woe betide me if it should be discovered that—writes you these letters—I should be driven from any hope of being happy in another state. What think

you, friend of my youth, of this proposition to stop the mail on Sunday? Must we combat the prejudices of mankind by reason, or must we glide along gently with the popular current? Shall I say that this petition is popular? If I were I should be charged with mistating facts. I believe the learned and unlearned, those who think deeply as well as those who glide along the exterior of things, agree that this petition ought to be treated with contempt. Especially those who are attached to the government of the U. S. look on this Presbyterian proposition with mingled pity and indignation. With pity, because it evinces a disposition to bring on a decay of religious liberty; with indignation, because it evinces hostility to the present just war. If we stop the mail on Sunday 'bulwark of religion' cease the conflagration of our property on the seaboard. A state may be actually invaded on Saturday evening & the people be obliged to fly from their dwellings, (this done by the "bulwark of religion" too) and yet the mail must be still all day on Sunday, as if the waters do not flow and the wind blow on that day, as on others. There is something in this petition, my early friend, which shews a wish to make the temple of religious freedom tremble to its base. It is by the gradual adhesion and alluvion of atoms that vast continents are formed. So it is by lopping off a little now, & a little then, from the exuberant branches of the tree of liberty, that it is lost, and a huge and invidious tyranny created from its decayed fragments. So, my dear B———tho't the elegantly speculative & profoundly erudite James Madison, some three or four years ago, when a petition was handed into congress by the members of the Episcopal church within the District of Columbia, praying for an act of incorporation. Is it not strange that Congress passed a law to this effect? But the president rejected it with becoming indignation—You and I must exert our feeble abilities to unnerve the arm of the assassins who aim a blow at one of the vital principles of the American Constitution. If this petition be granted, "the death of religious freedom will have begun in those extremities where it never ends."

SIDNEY.

An elegant expression of the celebrated GRANAHA, on the trial of one of the Irish patriots, alluding to the lost liberty of Ireland.

[BY THE LAST MAIL.]

The following official letter we published in an extra sheet on Friday last, and now republish it with additional particulars for the information of our subscribers at a distance.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 30.

THE FATE OF WAR.

Has befallen the City of Washington.—It was taken by the enemy on Wednesday the 24th inst. and evacuated by them in the course of Thursday night, after destroying the interior and combustible part of the Capitol, of the President's house, and of the public offices. The Navy yard was burnt by order of our officers, on learning that the enemy was in possession of the City.

Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. Winder to the Secretary of War, dated Baltimore, August 27, 1814.

SIR—When the enemy arrived at the mouth of Potomac, of all the militia which I had been authorised to assemble there were but about 1700 in the field, from thirteen to fourteen hundred under Gen. Stansbury near this place, and about 250 at Bladensburg, under Lieut. Col. Kramer; the slow progress of draft and the imperfect organization with the ineffectiveness of the laws to compel them to turn out, rendered it impossible to have procured more.

The militia of this state and of the contiguous parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania were called on en masse, but the former militia law of Pennsylvania had expired the 1st of June or July, and the one adopted in its place is not to take effect in organizing the militia before October. No aid therefore has been received from that state.

After all the force that could be put at my disposal in that short time, and making such dispositions as I deemed best calculated to present the most respectable force at whatever point the enemy might strike, I was enabled by the most active and harassing movements of the troops to interpose before the enemy at Bladensburg about five thousand men, including three hundred and fifty regulars and Com. Barney's command. Much the largest portion of this force arrived on the ground when the enemy were in sight, and were disposed of to support in the best manner the position which Gen. Stansbury had taken. They had barely reached the ground before the action commenced, which was about 1 o'clock, P. M. of the 24 instant, and continued about an hour. The contest was not as obstinately maintained as could have been desired, but was by parts of the troops sustained with great spirit & with prodigious effect, and had the whole of our force been equally firm, I am induced to believe that the enemy would have been repulsed notwithstanding all the disadvantages under which we fought. The artillery from Baltimore, supported by major Pinkney's rifle battalion, and a part of captain Doughty's from the navy yard, were in advance to command the pass of the bridge at Bladensburg, and played upon the enemy, as I have since learned, with very destructive effect. But the rifle troops were obliged after some time to retire and of course artillery. Superior numbers however rushed upon them and made their retreat necessary, not however without great loss on the part of the enemy. Major Pinkney received a severe wound in his right arm after he had retired to the left flank of Stansbury's brigade. The right and centre of Stansbury's brigade consisting of Lt. Col. Ragan's and Shuler's regiments, generally gave way very soon afterwards, with the exception of about forty, rallied by col. Ragan, after having lost his horse, and the whole or a part of Capt. Shower's company, both of whom gen. Stansbury re-

ports to have made, even thus deserted, a gallant stand. The fall which Col. Ragan received from his horse, together with his great efforts to sustain his position, rendered him unable to follow the retreat; we have therefore to lament that this gallant and excellent officer has been taken prisoner; he has however been paroled, and I met him here recovering from the bruises occasioned by his fall.—The loss of his services at this moment is serious.

The 5th Baltimore Regt. under Lieut. Col. Sterret being the left of Brig. Gen. Stansbury's brigade, still, however, stood their ground, and except for a moment when part of them recoiled a few steps, remained firm, and stood until ordered to retreat, with a view to prevent them from being out-flanked.

The reserve under Brig. Gen. Smith of the District of Columbia, with the militia of the City and Georgetown, with the regulars and some detachments of Maryland militia, flanked on their right by Com. Barney and his brave fellows, and Lt. Col. Beal, still were to the right on the hill, and maintained the contest for some time with great effect.

It is not with me to report the conduct of Com. Barney and his command, nor can I speak from observation, being too remote, but the concurrent testimony of all who did observe them, does them the highest justice for their brave resistance, and the destructive effect they produced on the enemy. Com. Barney, after having lost his horse, took post near one of his guns, and there unfortunately received a severe wound in the thigh, and he also fell into the hands of the enemy. Capt. Miller of the marines was wounded in the arm fighting bravely. From the best intelligence, there remains but little doubt that the enemy lost at least four hundred killed and wounded, and of these a very unusual portion killed.

Our loss cannot, I think, be estimated at more than from thirty to forty killed, and fifty to sixty wounded.

They took altogether about one hundred and twenty prisoners.

You will readily understand that it is impossible for me to speak minutely of the merit or demerit of particular troops so little known to me from their recent and hasty assemblage. My subsequent movements for the purpose of preserving as much of my force as possible, gaining reinforcements, and protecting this place, you already know.

I am with very great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. WINDER,

Brig. Gen. 10th Milt. Dist.

Hon. John Armstrong, Sec'y. of War. N. B. We have to lament that Captain Sterret of the 5th Baltimore regiment, has also been wounded, but is doing well. Other Officers, no doubt, deserve notice, but I am as yet unable to particularize.

The enemy having evacuated the city, those inhabitants who had departed generally returned on Saturday. No attempt has since been made by the enemy to re-occupy it.

On Saturday, several of the enemy's vessels appeared in sight down the river, and a flag was sent down by the citizens of Alexandria, offering to surrender at discretion. We are not precisely informed of the terms or nature of the capitulation agreed on, which however shall be hereafter stated. The fort at or near Warburton was blown up by the commander about dusk on Saturday evening.

Private property was in general scrupulously respected by the enemy during his stay in the city, with the exception of two or three houses burnt because guns were fired from them on the enemy. The Office of the National Intelligencer, besides these, was the sole exception. Cockburn, the incendiary hero of Hampton, presided at the demolition of its material parts, and amused the spectators with much of the peculiar slang of the Common Sewer in relation to the Editors of this paper. The destruction of our office will account for the small size of our paper.

The officers of government are now all at this place, and about resuming in their ordinary course all the functions of government, to which a momentary interruption has been given by the sudden incursion of a strong force of the enemy.

Nat. Intelligencer.

The following articles of capitulation (says the Federal Republican) have been submitted to by the corporation of Alexandria. The citizens of that place resolved, in town meeting, that there was nothing left for them, but to make the best terms they could, since they were abandoned by the government and left entirely defenceless.

Copy of a letter from the Mayor of Alexandria, to the Mayor of Georgetown.

Dear Sir—Enclosed is a copy of the terms proposed to the Common Council of Alexandria, by the commanding officer of the squadron now lying before the town, to which they were compelled to submit—I believe they will certainly go to Georgetown and the City.

Very respectfully,

Your ob't. servant,

CHARLES SIMM.

H. M. Ship Sea-Horse,

Off Alexandria, 29th Aug. 1814.

Gentlemen—In consequence of a deputation yesterday received from the city of Alexandria, requesting favorable terms for the safety of the city, the undermentioned are the only conditions in my power to offer.

The town of Alexandria, with the exception of public works, shall not be destroyed, unless hostilities are commenced on the part of the Americans, nor shall the inhabitants be molested in any manner whatever, or their dwelling-houses entered if the following articles are complied with:

Article 1. All naval and ordinance stores (public or private) must be immediately delivered up.

2. Possession will be immediately taken of all the shipping and their furniture must be sent on board by the owners without delay.

3. The vessels that have been sunk must be delivered up in the state they were on the 19th of August, the day of the squadron passing the Kettle Bottoms.

4. Merchandise of every description must be instantly delivered up, and to prevent any irregularity that might be committed in its embarkation, the merchants have it at their option to load the vessels generally employed for that purpose, when they will be towed off by us.

5th. All merchandise that has been removed from Alexandria since the 19th inst. is to be included in the above articles.

6th. Refrainsments of every description to be supplied the ships, and paid for at the market price, by bills on the British government.

7th. Officers will be appointed to see that articles No. 2, 3, 4, and 5, are strictly complied with, and any deviation or non-compliance, on the part of the inhabitants of Alexandria, will render this treaty null and void.

I have the honor, &c.

JOHN A. GORDON,

Captain of His Majesty's ship Sea-Horse, and Senior Officer of His Majesty's ships off Alexandria.

The Common Council of the Town of Alexandria.

LATEST FROM ALEXANDRIA.

August 30, Nine o'clock, P. M.

The enemy is busily engaged in loading their vessels with the property obtained by the capitulation. In the article of flour they are very particular to take such only as pleases their palate. They throw into the Potomac all that is not fresh and sweet. It is supposed they will be employed several days in filling their ships with booty. All their proceedings are in full view of the city heights, and within a few miles of Mount Vernon, where rests the remains of the venerated founder of this republic.

After the retreat of the troops called to the defence of the Capital, the enemy took possession of the battle ground and many of them actually sunk to the ground with fatigue. They rested on their knapsacks, & were so exhausted by their rapid march, carrying on their back four days provision and eighty rounds of cartridges, that they were unable to follow up the advantage gained, and pursue our army on their route through the city. The force that marched to the city two hours after the skirmish at Bladensburg, consisted of about 1500 men, that were not in the action, as it terminated before they could be brought up. They proceeded slowly and with the greatest caution, as they apprehended an ambushade, and were persuaded the decisive battle was yet to be fought, which was to decide the fate of the late city of Washington. Arrived at the entrance of the town, opposite Mr. Gallatin's late dwelling, Gen. Ross, at the head of his troops, halted, expecting that the city would propose terms of capitulation. While in this situation, a shot from Gallatin's house killed the horse on which Gen. Ross rode. The house was instantly set on fire and orders were at once given to burn the Capitol.

Federal Rep.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of War to Captain Dyson, dated 29th August, 1814. Sir—I send capt. Manigault with orders to receive your written or verbal report of the causes under which you left the post committed to your charge. In this you will state the orders under which you acted, and from whom received.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
J. ARMSTRONG.
Capt. Dyson, Corps of Artillery.

Camp at Macdon's Island.

August 29th, 1814.

SIR—I had the honor to receive your communication of the 29th inst. The orders received from Brig. Gen. Winther through Maj. Hite, verbally, on the 24th inst. were, in case I was oppressed by, or heard of, an enemy in my rear, to spike our guns and make my escape over the river. The enemy approached by water on the 27th and we had learnt on that day through several channels that the enemy had been reinforced at Benedict, 2000 strong, and that they were on their march to co-operate with the fleet, in addition to the force which left the city. Under all these circumstances, the officers under my command were consulted, and agreed it was best to abandon the fort and effect a retreat. The force under my command was thought not equal to a defence of the place.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, your obedient servant,

SAM'L F. DYSON.

The hon. John Armstrong,
Secretary of War, Washington.

Capt. Dyson is, we learn, under arrest, and the command of his company given to Lieut. Spencer.

A GENTLEMAN of liberal education, and of respectable recommendations, would accept the situation of Instructor in a private family, in Lexington or its vicinity; for further particulars enquire at the office of the Kentucky Gazette. Lexington, August 22-34

NOTICE.

The Members of the Kentucky Bible Society, are requested to attend the annual meeting of the Society, on Saturday, the 24th inst. at 2 o'clock, A. M. at the first Presbyterian Church, Lexington; where a sermon, suited to the occasion, will be delivered by the Rev. James Blythe.

EBENEZER SHARPE, Sec. b. s. k

Sept. 12. 37

42d REGT.—VOLUNTEER DRILL.

Such officers, non-commissioned officers & privates of the 42d regt. as choose, will meet at the public square on THURSDAY, the 15th inst. at 10 A. M. armed with a musket & bayonet. They will be conducted to some convenient spot, in order to receive instructions in the marching, wheeling, and facing, as well as the manual exercise. Sept. 3.—36-2t

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR HIRE, A NEGRO WOMAN, acquainted with Washing and Cooking—enquire at this office. 25-1f. June 20th, 1814.

LEXINGTON,

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1814.

TO THE EDITORS,

Washington, Sept. 4, 1814.

"The capture of the city must be ascribed to our commanding General's want of military knowledge and experience. The unprincipled enemy promised to spare private property—but a number of houses were consumed with every thing they contained. Cockburn himself who accompanied the expedition, sat fire to the capitol and President's house. The rascal exults at the devastation he has committed, and says he will follow the President and Congress wherever they go. The city has become a perfect camp when it is too late to save it. There is nothing seen or heard but military bustle and confusion—and every one seems anxious to chastise the insolence of the foe. 7 or 8 of the enemy's vessels passed fort Warburton on Sunday evening last without resistance, owing to the cowardice of the commander. They have laid Alexandria, with its own consent, under a heavy contribution—and the poor town is for ever disgraced and degraded—all the flour and tobacco have been taken and whatever else they pleased to take. While the rascals were thus occupied, Com's. Rogers, Porter and Perry, with 12 hundred seamen and a number of pieces of heavy artillery, posted themselves on the banks of the Potomac on each side, with several fire ships in their rear. A tremendous firing has been heard all yesterday, last night and this morning about 25 miles below."

Gen. Armstrong, in consequence of a very unreasonable and silly prejudice excited against him, has been obliged to quit the city for a time, and is now on a visit to his family. He is the most efficient and energetic member of the cabinet—and has therefore become a mark for federalism. From this public ferment raised against him, I fear the whole army will be thrown into confusion—as the secretary of state has no leisure to attend to it—and has not that intimate knowledge of the arrangement and concerns of the army that the secretary of war possesses. The President has issued a proclamation which I send you and which you will find very inspired. I trust he will not now consent to peace, till the enemy, in addition to his other injuries, has made compensation for the destruction of the Capitol of our country. The President has acted with great propriety on this trying occasion and has, I believe, saved our city from additional disgrace. It is rumored that the seat of government will be removed, but the president is opposed to it—and from the melancholy fate that has befallen the city I trust it will not be attempted. Nantucket is in a state of neutrality. Nothing has lately been received from our commissioners, and nothing from the north. The enemy has lost in the northern campaign the following number of officers and privates, viz: 69 officers and 2680 non-commissioned officers and privates. Nothing has been done in any of the public offices for two weeks—every thing here is stagnant.

* The post rider states that he saw a handbill, giving an account of the capture of SEVEN of the enemy's vessels. Editors.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Francisville, to his friend here dated August 28th, 1814.

"News reached us yesterday, of the occupation of Mobile point by the British, & the probability of their overrunning the whole of this country without delay. A gentleman of the first respectability from St. Helena informs, that about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, a heavy cannonade was heard in the direction of the mouth of Chiffonta, which continued the whole day.

The 7th infantry is cantoned at the navy yard, about 12 miles from lake Pontchartrain, on the Chiffonta, and some are apprehensive the enemy may have made their way that high. The mouth of Chiffonta is 30 miles due north from New-Orleans, an open lake to within 6 miles of the city, with a bayou affording 6 feet water to the city itself, without a cannon to protect it. The fort at the mouth of the bayou St. John, being in a decayed state. A more probable conjecture is, that the cannonade was in consequence of an attempt made by the enemy to force the passage of the Regoulets, which connects lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain—this passage is about a quarter of a mile wide, and at the narrowest point we have a small fort, commanded at this moment as I am informed, by capt. Enoch Humphrey, of the 2d artillery. If Humphrey commands, and we lose our fort, we lose no reputation—I know the man well—he is a soldier, & a Yankee soldier. Another conjecture, and one not improbable is, that it may be a naval engagement on lake Pontchartrain. If so, we only enhance our naval fame. Braver men were never in command, than those who have charge of our gun boats on that lake—they are generally pupils of the gallant Porter, whose heroism they will all endeavor to imitate. All the foregoing is rumor, but such rumor as has gained credit, from the respectability of the sources from whence it has come, and the probability of a visit from the enemy. On these facts however, you may rely. The enemy have possession of Apalachicola and Mobile Point, which commands Mobile bay, and interrupts the communication between that place and New-Orleans. They have employed the hostile Creeks and Seminoles to the number of about 3000. The Chactaws only wait a battle to join the victors—they can probably furnish 1000 warriors. About the 20th inst. General Jackson, having completed the Creek treaty, descended the Alabama, with 1500 regulars, supposed for Mobile—but so secret are his intentions, that his most confidential officers knew nothing of them. The 7th infantry on the Chiffonta, will add about 500 effective men to this force."

St. Francisville, August 25.

A letter from a gentleman of the first respectability at Rapide, contains the following paragraph:

"A letter has just been received by Judge Johnson from Doctor Sibley, which states that an express has arrived at Natchitoches from St. Antonio, with a general pardon from the king of Spain, to all the insurgent Spaniards—that 1500 troops will be instantly marched from St. Antonio to the Sabine—That Bayou Pierre will be taken possession of by the Spaniards, if not opposed by the American troops & militia of the country. The commanding officer of the troops of Natchitoches is determined to oppose the crossing of the Sabine by the Spaniards as far as he may be able. The letter also states that Gen. Ryon has acceded to the new government of Spain."

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the enemy by a sudden incursion have succeeded in invading the capital of the nation, defended at the moment by troops less numerous than their own, and almost entirely of the militia: during their possession of which, though for a single day only, they wantonly destroyed the public edifices having no relation in their structure to operations of war, nor used at the time for military annoyance; some of these edifices being also costly monuments of taste and of the arts, and other depositories of the public archives, not only precious to the nation as the memorials of its origin and its early transactions, but interesting to all nations, as contributions to the general stock of historical instruction and political science:

And whereas, advantage has been taken of the loss of a fort, more immediately guarding the neighboring town of Alexandria, to place the town within the range of a naval force, too long and too much in the habit of abusing its superiority wherever it can be applied, to require, as the alternative of a general conflagration, an undisturbed plunder of private property, which has been executed in a manner peculiarly distressing to the inhabitants who had, inconsiderately, cast themselves upon the justice and generosity of the victor:

And whereas, it now appears, by a direct communication from the British commander on the American station, to be his avowed purpose to employ the force under his direction "in destroying and laying waste such towns and districts upon the coast as may be found assailable;" adding to this declaration the insulting pretext that it is in retaliation for a wanton destruction committed by the army of the United States in Upper Canada, when it is notorious, that no destruction has been committed, which, notwithstanding the multiplied outrages previously committed by the enemy, was not unauthorized, and promptly shown to be so; and that the United States have been as constant in their endeavors to reclaim the enemy from such outrages, by the constraint of their own example, as they have been ready to terminate, on reasonable conditions, the war itself:

And whereas, these proceedings and declared purposes, which exhibit a deliberate disregard of the principles of humanity, and the rules of civilized warfare, and which must give to the existing war a character of extended devastation and barbarism, at the very moment of negotiations for peace, invited by the enemy himself, leave no prospect of safety to any thing within the reach of his predatory and incendiary operations, but in a manly and universal determination to chastise and expel the invader:

Now, therefore, I, James Madison, President of the United States, do issue this my Proclamation, exhorting all the good people thereof, to unite their hearts and hands in giving effect to the ample means possessed for that purpose. I join it on all officers, civil and military, to exert themselves in executing the duties with which they are respectively charged. And more especially, I require the officers commanding the respective military districts, to be vigilant and alert in providing for the defence thereof; for the more effectual accomplishment of which, they are authorized to call to the defence of exposed and threatened places portions of the militia most convenient thereto, whether they be or be not parts of the quotas detached for the service of the U. States under requisitions of the general government.

On an occasion which appeals so forcibly to the proud feelings and patriotic devotion of the American people, none will forget what they owe to themselves; what they owe to their country and the high destinies which await it; what to the glory acquired by their fathers, in establishing the independence which is now to be maintained by their sons, with the augmented strength and resources with which time and Heaven have blessed them.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand & caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the City of Washington, the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

JAMES MADISON,

By the President,

JAMES MONROE,

Secretary.

Mr. Secretary Monroe has, in pursuance of the united requests of the commanders of the various description of troops assembled in this district, accepted the command of the military force now in the vicinity.

Gen. Armstrong having yesterday retired from the execution of the duties of Secretary of War in this district, in consequence probably of the prejudice which has been excited against him, among the troops, the duties of his office also have been temporarily consigned to the Secretary of State, who immediately entered on the discharge of them. Many measures were forthwith put in a train of execution, which it may not now be proper to announce, and the effect of which will be seen in due time. Nat Int.

Sufferers by the pillage and burning of the British in Washington City.

Mr. Sewell's, house burnt.
Mr. B. Spriggs's, house plundered.
Mr. Boon's, do
Mr. Birch's, do
Mrs. Hamilton's, house and furniture burnt.
Mr. Ball's, do
Mr. Frost's, do
Mr. Philip's, do
Mr. Tomlinson's, do
Mr. Long's, tavern, plundered.
Mr. Sadine's, house, do

Mr. D. Waterston's, plundered.
Mr. McCormick's, store plundered, loss near 10,000 dols.
Mr. Caldwell's, house, plundered.
Mr. Wm. Elliot's, do
Mr. B. Burn's, do
Mr. Pick's, do
Mr. G. Burns's, do
Mr. Crampton's, shoe store, plundered.
Mr. Washington's, house, do
Mess. Gales & Seaton's, types destroyed and office much injured.
Mr. Heath's, twine walk burnt.
Mr. T. Ringold's, rope walk do
Mr. J. Chambers, do
Com. Tingey's, house pillaged.
Col. Wharton's, do

PUBLIC PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Capitol.
President's House,
War Office.
Treasury Office,
Post and magazine at Greenleaf's Point,
Public Stores &c. at the Marine Barracks.

FROM THE UTICA GAZETTE OF AUG. 23. LAKE ONTARIO.

A part of the British fleet is blockaded in Kingston Harbour, by four vessels of our squadron, under Com. CHAUNCEY, & the remainder of their fleet is closely invested in the mouth of Niagara River, by Lieut. Ridgely, with the Sylph, Madison & Oneida. Capt. Jones with our remaining naval force, is conveying supplies from the Harbor up the Lake.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Aug. 24.

Through the politeness of a gentleman direct from Buckton, we have been favored with the following brief account of the cruise of the corvette Adams.

Arrived at Buckton on the evening of the 19th inst. in distress, having run on a reef of rocks, 2 days previous, at the Isle of Haut, the corvette Adams, capt. Morris. She is much damaged, having started her fire woods, and obliged to keep the pumps going constantly, makes 3 inches water per minute; when around she landed 70 prisoners, on the island, which mostly made their escape. She has taken 6 prizes, which she burnt, viz.—two ships, 2 brigs, and 4 schooners, one cargo invoiced at upwards of 80,000 pounds. She landed her prisoners in consequence of the probability of the vessel's going to pieces. In a chase by a frigate, off the coast of Ireland, she threw over her quarter guns, and after a chase of 49 hours, made her escape in the night. The crew are all sick of the scurvy—officers all well.

The Adams is now at Hampden, where she is to be hove down, as it is with difficulty 60 men can keep her afloat.

GOVERNOR SHELBY

Has not called, and we presume will not call, upon the citizens to meet the late requisition on this state for 500 mounted men. Notwithstanding which, two or three hundred men have volunteered and will march in the course of the ensuing week. It is the determination of these to proceed to Urbana, Ohio, and offer their services to gen. McArthur.

There is no truth in the report that the Mayor and Aldermen of Baltimore had resolved to surrender that city to the enemy: the citizens are indignant at the circulation of so slanderous a rumour, and are determined to defend the town with their lives.

Our sympathy for the people of Alexandria is repressed by feelings of indignation and scorn at their cowardly and traitorous conduct. Look at the begging articles of capitulation! what more could have been asked, that would not have been granted? A voluntary surrender of their wives and their daughters would have completed the disgrace of these wretches.

At the late annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, the following grand officers were elected:

M. W. JAMES MOORE, G. Master.
R. W. DANIEL BRADFORD, D. G. Master.
W. W. H. RICHARDSON, S. G. Warden.
W. JAMES OVERTON, J. G. Warden.
HENRY CLAY, G. Orator.
M. R. CALDWELL, G. Chaplain.
JAMES G. TROTTER, G. Secretary.
GABRIEL TANDY, G. Treasurer.
FRANCIS WALKER, S. G. Deacon.
JOHN ROBERTS, J. G. Deacon.
JOHN BROWN, G. Marshall.
JOHN MARSHALL, G. Sword Bearer.
THOMAS NEKERVIS, G. Pursuivant.
N. S. PORTER, G. Stewart & Tyler.

MARRIED.—On Thursday evening last, by the Rev John Price, Mr. William C. Bell, of this town, to Miss Huldah Carr, daughter of Walter Carr, esq. of Fayette.

VERY MUCH WANTED

At this office, one or more good JOURNEY-MEN PRINTERS—those who perfectly understand the art, shall receive the highest wages.

A BOY between 14 and 16 years of age, of good character and suitable qualifications, will be taken as an apprentice.

FOR SALE

A pair of low priced healthy HORSES, very suitable for a hackney coach.

Also, a strong two-horse WAGON. English body, side boards, cover, feed trough and harness.

Also, TWO BOULTING CLOTHS, suitable for a small merchant mill. They were chosen by perhaps the most skillful miller in the state; and were not used, in all, more than six or eight days.

The subscriber continues to keep Grain, Meal, &c. and a general assortment of Groceries and Dry Goods, among which are, Keroseres, Woolen and Cotton Cords, Callicoes, Gingham, Black and White Cambricks, an elegant assortment of Ribbons, Laces, &c.—Spun and fine Cotton, Ladies' Shoes, Men's coarse and raw do. &c. &c.

N. BURROWS.

Corner of First & Mulberry sts. near the Jail. The subscriber has also WHISKEY, by the barrel or small—TAR, by the barrel or small; a quantity of LAMP-BLACK, in lb. papers. Sept. 12. 37-1f. N. B.

A SCHOOL

Will be opened on the 12th inst. in Fayette county, South Elkhorn, near where the road from Lexington to Versailles crosses. Common English, English Grammar, Geography, Surveying and the Latin language will be taught with care and propriety. Boarding may be had on reasonable terms in the neighborhood.

CALDER WORLEY,
Wm. M'PHERSON, Trustees.

JOHN KEEN. Sept. 12: 37-3*

Clark County, to wit: Taken up by Isaac Elsbury on the road leading from Winchester to Mount Sterling 2 miles from Winchester, a black mare, 14 hands high, 10 years old, and branded thus, 18 on the near shoulder—appraised to \$10. Posted before me the 27th of May, 1814. JOHN WARD, J. p.

WILL BE SOLD

On SATURDAY, the 24th of September, at Thomas I. Dickinson's, one and a half miles from Lexington, on Henry's Mill road, a likely NEGRO MAN, about thirty years of age, belonging to the estate of William Dickinson, deceased. Moses Wright, the administrator, will attend to the sale and let the terms be made known. Also, will be sold at the same place, NINE HEAD OF FAT BEEF CATTLE. Six months credit, the purchaser giving negotiable notes with approved endorssors. THOMAS I. DICKINSON.

September 12. 37-2*

RANAWAY on Wednesday last, an apprentice, named SAMUEL WASHINGTON, about four feet eight inches high, chunky and well set, dark skin, black hair, round plump face, a little freckled, very settled look for a boy, perhaps 16 years old, tho' small size for his age. He is a good workman, and will probably run towards Virginia. Twenty dollars for his delivery, or confinement in jail, and all reasonable charges. I will prosecute any person who shall harbour or employ said apprentice.

JOHN FRY,

37-St. Boot and Shoe maker. Lexington, Sept. 12.

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT Ct. July Term, 1814.

John Moss against complainant, } In Chanc.

Charles Myers & Wm. Moss defts. The defendant Myers having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules and regulations of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth. On motion of the complainant, it is ordered that he do appear here on the 1st day of our next October term, and file his answer to the complainant's bill, or it will be taken as confessed against him—and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in some authorised newspaper, of this commonwealth, agreeably to law.

A Copy—Attest,

S. H. WOODSON, clerk.

ROBBERY!!

ON Friday night last, the 2d inst. some villain or villains broke into my house and plundered it of several articles, namely—A pair of jet ear drops, a pair of gold hoop earrings, in chain work, a hoop ring, marked E. Von-phull and S. Graff, a crescent breast-pin of gold, and a circular ditto, with the initials M. V. P. and several articles of clothing and table linen. The design of the thief seems to have been a general sweep, but it was balked by some cause or other—as after having prepared for removal many other articles of considerable more value, he retreated in so great a haste that he forgot to take them along with him. I will give a handsome reward for the recovery of the jewelry or any part of it, or for the clothing—among which was two pair of fine white Jeans pantaloons, & two fine French linen shirts, a few vests, &c. The community generally, and the jewellers especially, are requested to stop any article here described, that may be offered them—so that the thief may be discovered and brought to punishment.

JOHN G. COWLING.

Lexington, Sept. 5. 36-3t
The concern of JOHN G. COWLING & Co. is this day dissolved. All persons indebted to them or having claims against them, are requested to apply for settlement to Coleman, Megowan, & Cowling. J. G. COWLING. Aug. 31-36-3 JOHN HARR.

PAYMASTER'S NOTICE.

It being represented to me by the parties concerned that in my notice of Aug. 10, 1814, published in the Reporter, I have appointed payment to be made at places very inconvenient to a large portion of the men, and I find I have not given myself sufficient time between the payments to make the needful arrangements, the times and places designated below I have in consequence appointed—where and when I shall attend, prepared to pay off the different companies and request the captains will notify their men accordingly.

Capt. Leamon's comp. Sept. 1, at Paris.
Dudley's do 8, Frankfort.
Duval's do 15, Georgetown.
Baker's do 22, Capt. Baker's, Mason City.
Phillips's do 29, Flemingsburg.
Gray's do Oct. 6, Young's Tavern, Bath et.
Morrison's do 13, Nicholasville.
Arthur's do 20, Mount Vernon.
Rock Castle et. h.

ROBERT C. RESPESS,

Paymaster to the 10th regt. K. M.

August 22, 1814. 34-1f

SHEEP FOR SALE.

A large flock of COMMON EWES and half blooded MERINO WEDDERS and EWES.—Apply to Charles Humphreys, Esq. Lexington 35-3t August 23.

Fayette County, etc. Taken up by Robert Lytle, near Lexington, one Bay Horse, about 14 hands high, 8 years old, branded on the near shoulder thus, D, small star & snip—appraised to \$20—June 7, 1814. 36-p EDWARD PAYNE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Prime Soap & Candle Factory. THE subscriber having engaged in the above line, able and experienced journeymen from Philadelphia, and having now his establishment in full operation, and on an extensive and useful plan, offers for sale to CONTRACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and OTHERS, any quantity of excellent soap and candles (dipht and mould) warranted equal in every respect to any manufactured in the Eastern states, and which, on inspection and fairly analysed, will be found to have all the requisite quality, and composed of the best materials. Purchasers may be supplied on the most advantageous terms, by calling on him, examining the present stock, and judging for themselves at his manufactory in Lexington.

THOMAS TIBBATS.

N. B. I will give the usual cash prices for Tallow, Hoglard, Kitchen Grease, Ashes, Potash and all such articles as necessary to the above establishment. TH. T. Lexington, March 24th, 1814. 13-1f

DANIEL BRADFORD

HAS removed his auction and commission store to the brick house between the Columbian Inn and Mr. Tibbatts's factory. He has for sale a quantity of LOGWOOD of the first quality, and a few bags of COFFEE. 35-3t August 29.

